



37th Annual MVHSMUN Conference

“opus justitiae pax”

The Work of Justice Shall be Peace

4th SPD

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Hi! My name is Peter Faltaoos and I am a senior here at Mission. I was in MUN for four years, and I love this program. I'm also a full IB student, and when I'm not studying, I like the beach, Will Ferrell movies, and sleeping. See you in committee!

Hi delegates! My name is Kaitlin Vu, and I will be your Vice Chair at our upcoming conference. I am a senior at Laguna Hills High School and this is my fourth year of MUN. Outside of MUN, I enjoy volunteering and am co-resident of the Red Cross Club. I am looking forward to meeting you all in committee!

Human Capital Flight

I. Background of Topic

One of the first known instances of human capital flight was when Justinian closed the Platonic Academy in 529 AD, and its residual individuals looked for security from the Sassanid ruler, Khosrau I, taking refuge in the Pagan fortress of Harran near Edessa. Events of the same kind have recurred throughout history. The last time it occurred officially in a mass wave was when the German scientists were recruited by the US and USSR post World War II. However, this is yet an issue, professionals and intellectuals in countries like Iran and India prefer to migrate to countries where their skills are valued and they are better paid. Countries most affected by this issue, commonly called “brain drain” include Iran, India, most of the countries in Africa and developing countries in the Americas. Most countries that the migrants migrate for personal gain, because their educational and occupational status allow them to. Some of the countries they migrate to include The U.S, and Australia. Brain drain causes poorer nations to lose their well taught



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and skilled laborers to other, often wealthier nations. Negative impacts include loss of taxes by the nation of origin, and a lack of doctors, teachers, and scientists which affect the country in the long run by causing a lack of healthcare, education and scientific advances.

II. UN Involvement

After examining migration patterns up until 2006, Several NGOs called to have a meeting with the United Nations and its agencies to put an end to brain drain in countries like Iran, or at least preserving the migrants' rights. UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), United Nations Development Program. In September of 2006, agents of NGOs approached the United Nations and its Member States to collaborate with Civil Society to think of a far reaching worldwide solution focused on strategy, movement and improvement. They wanted to resolve the issue of brain drain while also keeping the human rights of migrants central in the debate. All things considered and their families, especially the right to life, work. They had additionally demanded advancing the endorsement of important worldwide arrangements and agreements.

III. Possible Solutions

The approach in finding a solution can take one of two forms, where one aspect of the problem is attacked and solved, the origin state or the state where the migrants migrate into. One could investigate how to better the living conditions and opportunities that the origin state can provide, or could target receiving countries by encouraging them to restrict immigration.

IV. Bloc Positions

European Bloc: Human capital flight, in Europe, falls into two particular patterns. The first is an outpouring of profoundly qualified researchers from 'Western Europe,' generally to the United States. The second is a movement of talented laborers from



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central and Southeastern Europe into Western Europe, inside the EU. For example, Italy keep on encountering incredibly high paces of human capital flight. Middle

Eastern Bloc: In 2012, human capital flight was giving indications of turning around in this bloc, with numerous young students and workers deciding to remain in their countries, and more people from abroad returning. They are turning out to be business visionaries and beginning their own organizations instead of traveling to another country to work for organizations in Western nations. This may be a consequence of the Arab Spring, when Arab nations started seeing science as the main thrust for improvement, and thus wanted to improve their science programs.

North American Bloc: The 2000 United States Census prompted a unique report on residential specialist relocation, with an emphasis on the development of young, single, educated migrants. The information show a pattern of such individuals moving en masse from the Rust Belt and northern Great Plains area towards the West Coast, Southwestern United States and Southeast. The biggest flood of these people was in the San Francisco Bay Area. The nation all in all doesn't encounter huge scale human capital trip as contrasted and different nations, with an emigration rate of only 0.7 per 1,000 educated people, yet it is regularly the goal of talented laborers relocated from somewhere else on the planet.

African Bloc: Nations in Africa have lost many of their intellectual and skilled population because of internal displacement and unrest, which hurts the capacity of such countries to provide opportunities for those workers. Nigeria, Kenya, and Ethiopia have been affected the most. As indicated by the United Nations Development Program, Ethiopia lost 75% of its talented workforce somewhere in the range of 1980 and 1991.

V. Guiding Questions

1. What countries/regions will suffer down the line, how will the economy and global powers change?



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2. Keep the cause in mind. What’s the root cause of migration, just mere lack of opportunities or something social like discrimination and prejudice?

Fair Trade Practices

I. Background of Topic

The practice of fair trade first started in the 1950s when companies and groups of people began to sell the products and goods of local artisans and poor communities directly to consumers and bring profits back to the small business owners. As time passed and this practice spread throughout the world, organizations, such as Fair Trade Original and the World Fair Trade Organization, were created in order to facilitate the spread of ideas regarding fair trade, to support and advise disadvantaged sellers, and to advocate for better trading policies and conditions. The purpose of the fair trade movement is to achieve more equity in the international economy. The fair trade movement promotes better distribution and availability of opportunities, safe and sustainable working conditions, the upholding of labor rights, transparency, and social enterprise. Some other organizations involved in achieving better fair trade practices include Equal Exchange, the European Fair Trade Association (EFTA), and Fairtrade International. Fair trade is important to the world and to the UN because the current trade model is unsustainable, favors multinational corporations, and puts smaller business owners at a disadvantage. The unequal distribution of wealth and the issue of poverty contributes to the need for fair trade practices. Fair trade practices are needed to protect and benefit those that are currently disadvantaged in the international economy, such as local businesses in developing countries, poverty-stricken communities, and small farmers and artisans.



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II. UN Involvement

The United Nations has been involved in the fair trade movement since around its development in the 1950s. In 1968, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Delhi emphasized the need for equitable trade relationships between developing and developed countries. In 2002, the UN created the Development of Fair Trade initiative to improve distribution networks to increase the amount of fair trade products in the market and give consumers more access to such products. Recently, in 2018, the Fair Trade Advocacy Office (FTAO) and UNCTAD partnered and signed a Memorandum of Understanding that cemented their agreement to provide workers and farmers with fair trade benefits. The fair trade movement shares many similar initiatives as that of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set forth by the UN General Assembly in 2015; some similar goals include ending poverty, empowering women, promoting sustainable economic growth, and ensuring sustainable consumption and production processes. In 2018, the UN created the Fair Trade Global Initiative, a platform which aims to monitor fair trade, promote ethical and sustainable business practices and models, and educate and assist producers in developing countries to follow fair trade practices and become self-sustaining.

III. Possible Solutions

A few different areas of interest that countries can consider when creating possible solutions to better fair trade for workers around the world include awareness, policy-making, and education. Fair trade is strongly supported and prevalent in the Western bloc, but there is little awareness about this movement in other parts of the world. Increasing awareness on what fair trade is, why it is beneficial, and the current issues plaguing international trade will help to further the fair trade campaign. Countries can also advocate for policies that support fair trade and work to eradicate obstacles to fair trade, such as poverty, wealth inequality, and gender inequality. Addressing other



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facets of fair trade through legislation, such as protecting labor rights and ensuring safe working conditions, can help to support workers within countries around the world. Education can also play a major role in promoting fair trade practices. Developing programs and supporting current organizations that teach, assist, and support small businesses, farmers, and local artisans on sustainability, better labor processes, and other topics involving fair trade can help to further the spread of fair trade practices in the global community.

IV. Bloc Positions

Asian Bloc: Due to the middle and upper class paying little attention to social issues when acting as consumers, there are few fair trade policies and businesses involved with fair trade organizations in Asia. The fair trade movement has yet to gain much momentum in the Asian bloc. There is little awareness regarding the fair trade movement in most Asian countries.

Western Bloc: The fair trade movement has made much progress in the Western bloc and is widely embraced by the countries in this region. Several organizations dedicated to fair trade, such as Fair Trade USA, Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International, and the European Fair Trade Association (EFTA), originated in the Western bloc. There is strong support for fair trade by the European Parliament, Committee of Regions, and many members of the EU. Many countries in this bloc have the highest markets for fair trade in the world.

Latin Bloc: Although there have been efforts to implement fair trade practices in this bloc, there is still little awareness regarding the fair trade campaign in this bloc. Few



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institutions are involved in fair trade, but efforts towards fair trade policies and fair trade organizations in this region are slowly growing.

African Bloc: Although the prevalence of fair trade in the African bloc is not equal to that of the Western bloc, fair trade is growing steadily in this region. Many organizations, such as Cooperation for Fair Trade in Africa and Fairtrade Africa, are spreading throughout the continent.

Middle Eastern Bloc: Similar to the African bloc, fair trade is slowly growing in prevalence in the Middle Eastern bloc. The movement is still relatively new to the region, but it is slowly gaining traction, as evidenced by the growing numbers of farmers and workers involved with fair trade organizations like Fair Trade Africa and Middle East.

V. Guiding Questions

1. How can developed countries and developing countries work together to establish fair trade practices in the international economy?
2. What has your country done to support small businesses, local artisans, and disadvantaged workers?
3. What issues is your country facing regarding sustainable labor practices and labor rights?
4. What fair trade-related organizations, committees, and UN resolutions has your country supported in the past?
5. What kind of social injustices and other obstacles are preventing the establishment of fair trade in your country and in the global community? What challenges must first be solved to lay the foundation for fair trade

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